

THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA :: THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

Vol. 12

CALGARY, ALBERTA, SEPTEMBER 1st, 1933

No. 9

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Government Owned Bank Proposed

Canada's Economic Government Interlocking Directorates and the Control of Industry

C.C.F. Acclaimed in East and West

Allies of U.F.A. Movement Gain Strength

Our Present Economic System Under Review

By J. K. LOVE, M.L.A.

Our greatest need today is increased purchasing power in the hands of all consumers, especially laboring people and primary producers.

The record of thirty leading companies operating in Canada and the United States from 1913 to 1929, a period of sixteen years, shows that they have paid an average annual cash dividend of 4.2 per cent on the average value of their common stock. No exception could be taken to this return on capital investment if it were the only dividend paid. However, these same thirty companies, for the same sixteen years, paid in addition to the regular cash dividend, extra dividends by split-ups (watering the stock), etc., of 12.2 per cent per annum, or a total dividend for the entire period of 16.4 per cent per annum.

Take the year 1929 as an example. This was the year when Governments should have collected excess war profits for the purpose of reducing the war debt instead of allowing these profits to find their way into the pockets of war profiteers. During 1929 the average value of the stock of these thirty companies was \$180.78, the average regular cash dividend paid was \$7.74. In addition to this there was paid in extra dividends, split-ups, etc., \$94.31, making a total average dividend of \$72.05, or an average dividend of 39.8 per cent on the average value of the stock of these thirty companies. The regular cash dividend amounted to 4.2 per cent, to which no one could take exception. But this extra dividend of 35.6 per cent is a different story. It was not just an ordinary case of watering the stock; it was a gigantic flood of war profits into the pockets of war profiteers. Perhaps this flood had something to do with the economic depression that swept over Canada immediately following the year 1929.

Greatest Misdeed in History

If wealth had been conscripted during the war period, as human lives were, we would not be staggering under an almost impossible burden of public debt today, a debt which means that the common people of Canada, for many generations to come, must continue to pay interest to those whose war profits have been invested in victory bonds. In 1929 war profiteers participated in the dividing of the greatest capitalistic profit maelon the world has known.

Every period of prosperity, under our present capitalistic system, is followed by its stock watering process. The public will not stand for price levels that openly permit exorbitant profits. It would look too much like wholesale robbery to pay 18 per cent profit on one share of say "Best Yet", but when each holder of "Best Yet" is given three shares for one, 6 per cent on the three shares doesn't look too bad. At least the public have permitted the present system to continue on this basis. During the prosperity period prior to 1929 there was scarcely a creamery or dairy company in Western Canada, whose manager worked for a

was not re-organized so as to increase its capital stock and thus reap a greater financial harvest for its promoters.

During the past three years we have passed through extremely trying times. Price levels for agricultural products have fallen to the lowest levels in modern times. Honest hard working middle-aged men by the thousands have lost their jobs with no hope that they will ever be employed again. Thousands of keen, eager well-

trained University graduates have tried in vain to find something to do. Seed-time and harvest have not failed us. Unlimited natural resources await development. All our troubles today are undoubtedly man-made and therefore can be man-cured.

Manufacturing Industries in Canada

	1929	1930	Increase or Decrease
Capital Invested.....	\$3,443,000,000	\$5,203,000,000	Inc. 51%
Salaries and Wages.....	\$16,000,000	736,000,000	Dec. 10%
Cost of Materials Used....	2,190,000,000	1,666,000,000	Dec. 24%

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Root of Trouble

Our Prime Minister on his return from overseas, during his first address in Montreal, intimated that we in Canada have been living beyond our means—that "Canada can not experiment with shorter hours and higher wages." Perhaps it would not be out of place to examine ourselves and see just where the root of our trouble lies. From our Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the *Financial Post Year Book* for 1933, we find some interesting facts about ourselves. Taking 1926 as a normal basis to work from, we find that the total capital debt of Canada, (public, industrial, railways, etc.) increased from \$15,793,000,000 in 1926 to \$18,663,000,000 in 1932, while the purchasing power of our Canadian people declined from \$5,000,000,000 in 1926 to \$3,092,000,000 in 1932. If our Prime Minister would examine these figures he might find that over-capitalization (watered stock) may have more to do with our present trouble than high wages. Interest and fixed charges take at least one out of every three dollars of purchasing power in Canada today.

Unless our capital debt can be substantially reduced, higher prices for primary products and higher wages are essential for the purpose of increasing purchasing power to a point where we can not only meet our fixed charges but also move goods into the channels of consumption. If we are to maintain our present debt structure in Canada the purchasing power of the Canadian people in 1932 must be doubled before our national income and debt structure are restored to the relative positions they held in 1926, that is on the ratio of one dollar of purchasing power to three dollars of debt.

Prime Minister's Choice

To bring this about we must either increase our purchasing power by three billion dollars per annum or reduce our present debt structure from eighteen

Although present figures are not available, we feel that it is safe to predict that capital is taking at the present time a levy out of industry in Canada out of all proportion to that received by labor and primary producers. Under our present capitalistic system every means is employed to reduce wages and the cost of materials in order that fixed charges (capital levies) may be met. To default in the payment of interest charges under our present system is unthinkable—it really "can't be done." Even in 1930, assuming that capital was taking the same rate of interest as in 1926, capital received 51 per cent more than in 1926 while at the same time labor received 10 per cent less and primary producers 24 per cent less than in 1926. There is no question of a doubt that labor and primary producers received considerably less in 1931 and 1932 as compared to 1926.

Those who listened to our Prime Minister in Montreal on his return from overseas, applauded vigorously when he advocated no change in our present economic system. Well might our capitalists applaud an ardent exponent of a system that protects the investor and sacrifices the wage-earner and primary producer. But such a system is doomed because it fails to recognize the necessity of maintaining adequate purchasing power in the hands of all our people.

Industries live and thrive through the sale of their products. The industrial life of Canada is sick today because there is insufficient demand, backed by real purchasing power, to move goods from warehouses into the channels of consumption. Apparently the Prime Minister prefers to leave the patient in the lap of the gods. He is afraid to operate or experiment. Perhaps the people of Canada will find that the formula of the C.C.F. is the only hope of saving the situation. The C.C.F. at least has a plan that is designed to deal with the basic causes of our present economic ills. We trust that all of our people will give the most thoughtful and careful consideration to our present economic problems, in the hope that a better social order may be established in which greater consideration will be given to the interests of our primary producers and laboring classes.

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EDITORIAL

ALLIES OF THE U.F.A. GAIN STRENGTH

Thirty thousand persons attended a recent meeting in Lambton Park, near Toronto, to hear, through amplifying equipment, speeches in support of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation given by Miss Macphail and Elmore Philpott. At Vancouver seven thousand persons gathered to hear J. S. Woodsworth, M.P., the chairman of the Federation. In both the East and the West, the nation-wide political movement is rapidly gaining adherents, and more and more of the citizens of our country are organizing themselves into clubs and locals in order that they may play a responsible part in the great tasks of social reconstruction.

This nation-wide development of the Federation should give encouragement to Alberta farmers, and especially to those who are in active membership in the United Farmers of Alberta. For it means that after bearing for more than a decade, with the assistance of a few scattered groups elsewhere, the heat and burden of the Parliamentary struggle, we are to have reinforcements. It means added strength to our cause. It means that with the help of our allies in the Federation, we can look forward to the day when the voices of our representatives will be no longer the voices of a minority group; to the day when we can hope to win power for them to carry our policies into effect.

Since 1921 the work of our men at Ottawa has been exceedingly arduous, and though the fight has been

carried on from year to year with unfailing courage and persistence, Alberta alone could never have sent an adequate force to the House of Commons. Now there are prospects of achievements greater than any for which, three years ago, we had reason to hope.

Alberta must continue to do her part. In this Province the largest organization representing the C.C.F. is the United Farmers of Alberta. For Alberta farm people the means of entrance into membership of the Federation is through the medium of the U.F.A. By building up the membership of our Association, farmers and farm women can make their contribution to the future success of a movement which provides for the masses of the people of Canada, rural and urban, the means by which, if they will, they can put an end to the government of Canada in the interests of a few, and establish an equitable social order.

U.F.A. MEMBERSHIP

In our next issue there will be published a list of Locals of the U.F.A., U.F.W.A. and Junior branch, together with a statement of the numerical strength of each Local, as shown on the books at Central Office. Membership dues which have not already been sent in should be mailed to Central Office without delay, in order that every Local may be credited with its full numerical strength.

LORD ROTHERMERE'S "NEW" SCHEME

While crossing the Atlantic recently with Mr. Bennett, Lord Rothermere states, he laid before the Prime Minister a "new monetary scheme." The scheme, in essence, is that Canada should allow her currency to sink to parity with the depreciated currencies of Australia and New Zealand (a discount of 25 per cent in relation to sterling).

"If Canada could have a dollar worth intrinsically 75 cents," said the newspaper baron, "you would be able to undersell nearly all the primary producing countries in wheat, lumber, meat products and base metals."

Lord Rothermere's "new" proposal for the depreciation of the Canadian currency to the level of that of Australia must have sounded familiar to Mr. Bennett, who has had the pleasure of hearing this proposal advanced on several occasions during the past few years by George G. Coote, M.P., and other U.F.A. members, in the Canadian House of Commons. We wonder whether the Prime Minister remembered that on every such occasion he had scornfully rejected the proposals on the ground that they would involve a departure from the policy of "sound money."

NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Activities of Locals and District Associations and Information from Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

Co-operative Committee's Bulletin

Annual returns from some of our co-operatives have recently come to hand showing a turn-over ranging from \$28,000 to \$64,000 for the fiscal year.

Fuel and Lubricating Oils

For the Central and Northern areas there is still time to send in pooled orders for Red Head gasoline, tractor fuels and lubricating oils. Get in touch with your co-operative manager or the nearest agency of the Great West Distributors or write Central Office immediately. There is a special price for all orders of lubricating oil shipped with a truck load of fuel oils. Now is the time to put in your stock of winter oil.

The Great West Distributors have recently added two more 12,500 gallon storage tanks to the equipment of their Edmonton plant. This brings the storage capacity for fuels to 76,000 gallons. A splendid season's business is being done in the Edmonton district.

Coal

Nearly all mines with which we do business have a special price to encourage shipment during the month of September. Let us have your order now. You will save money for your members and secure dividends for your Local. We have connections with some of the best mines in Alberta.

B. C. Fruit

Prices are not yet available for fall and winter apples, but it is expected that they will be set within the next two weeks. There is promise of a large distribution through our co-operating Locals. Our recently appointed assistant for the co-operative section of the work of Central Office is paying particular attention to this work and prompt attention will be paid to all enquiries and orders.

Special Lines

If you require a new thresher belt or anti-freeze, we have special prices on these lines. Give your own organization a chance to serve you.

New and Reorganized U.F.A. Locals

Lake George: Near House Creek, in Peace River North, with E. L. Glenn and Wm. Leonard as officers.

McCann: At Stanmore, in Acadia constituency, with A. M. Warwick president, and F. McCann secretary.

Shady Brook: Organized by Ronald Fye, director for Red Deer, C. E. Braithwaite is president and Carl Anderson, secretary.

Poplar Valley: Organized by R. G. Young, director for Wetaskiwin constituency; H. Walsh and Mrs. Beryl Day are the elected officers.

Orkney: In Medicine Hat constituency, this Local was organized at a meeting addressed by J. E. von Schmidt; officers will be elected at a later meeting.

Argyle: Near Alliance, this Local was organized by J. E. Brown, Director for Camrose. Harry Rands and Nelson J. Miller are the officers.

Apkinton: Near Beaverlodge, in Peace River North, this Local was organized by L. V. Macklin, Director. Albert Werts was elected president, Leonard Mackie vice-president, and McPhail Allison secretary.

Yukon: Also organized by Mr. Macklin, in Peace River constituency. It was decided by the organization meeting to postpone election of officers.

Among other U.F.A. Locals organized during the present season and not previously mentioned are: Reinsburg, in Athabasca constituency, by J. Keller, with E. I. Rushfeldt and Gilbert E. Evans as officers; Lindbergh, in Athabasca, also by J. Keller, with E. T. Evans and E. E. Elson as officers; North Slawa, in Battle River, with J. K. Grykulich, president and Mike Fodchuk, secretary; Brookdale, in West Edmonton, with F. Roberts as president and G. H. Tomlinson as secretary; and Rose Butte (reorganized), in Lethbridge constituency, with E. Keole and Elmer Cox as officers.

"Given the consuming power there would be no overproduction. We are trying to carry on our social and economic life a hundred years behind while science is a hundred years ahead."—Sir Geoffrey Clarke at dinner of the London Chamber of Commerce.

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BUSINESS DOUBLED

The business done by Stettler U.F.A. Constituency Co-operative Association last year showed an increase of almost one hundred per cent over the previous year, states E. A. Hanson, manager. The number of member Locals increased from 16 to 25; all the Locals in the Constituency, except one, are now affiliated.

The total volume of sales was approximately \$50,000, as compared with \$14,000 the previous year; commodities handled were twine, oils, apples, flour, salt, poultry supplies and rubber goods. The gross surplus savings were over \$1,700, with operating expenses a little below \$900. Dividends paid to members amounted to \$850, and a little over \$100 was carried forward into reserve. In addition to the dividends paid out, every farmer in the district benefited, writes Mr. Hanson, as a consequence of the reduction in selling prices of the commodities handled by the association from those prevailing before they entered the field of distribution.

STONY PLAIN SUCCESSFUL

Stony Plain Constituency U.F.A. Co-operative Association Ltd., though only in existence since July, 1932, has made steady progress and now comprises nine Locals. Gross sales of twine, oil and grease for the period ending Dec. 31st, 1932, reached the very substantial sum of \$5,436.00 and profits of \$235 were distributed to U.F.A. members. Formaldehyde was also sold last Spring. The Association has recently purchased a site in Stony Plain where installation of two 1,000 gallon gas and fuel tanks and one 500 gallon tank and pump is nearly completed. A well-equipped warehouse has been provided to take care of "Apple Blossom Flour," with space for twine. Magnus Larson has been installed as manager of the store. A vote of appreciation and thanks is more than due to our general manager, W. T. Propp, and the other public-spirited U.F.A. members, to whose efforts these gratifying results are due.—H. MICHEL, Secretary.

CO-OPERATION

"An exponent of the competitive system stated that no economic system could have withstood the folly of the World War any better than the competitive system.

"Perhaps, but the war was a product of the competitive system. It would never have taken place under a co-operative system.

"Co-operation is the great spiritual factor in man's upward march—its motive men in the promotion of human interest—it fosters peace and goodwill—it sets human values above all other values and makes capital the servant and not the master of labor—it is a philosophy of life as well as a means of making a livelihood—it aims to bring about the poet's vision—the parliament of man—the federation of the world."—Co-operator, J. T. Hall, Editor.

U.F.A. Members Win Prize Money

Wilford's Distinction at World's Grain Show—Many Other Members Take Awards

A considerable number of members of the U.F.A. were successful exhibitors at the recent World's Grain Show at Regina. Fredan Wilford, of Norway, winner of the \$2,000 first prize in the 50 lbs. lot of hard red spring wheat, is a member of Stavely U.F.A. Local. Mr. Wilford also carried off an award in the 10 bushel exhibit. He was the guest of honor recently at a largely attended banquet at Charlsholm.

J. T. and G. A. Haddington, who won second place in the 10 bushel lot of hard red spring wheat and a cash award of \$1,250, are U.F.A. members of long standing; Mr. G. A. Haddington is the present secretary of White Local, near Lethbridge, and Mr. J. T. Haddington held the same office for several years in the past.

C. Sorenson, of Scandia, winner of first place in the alfalfa class, and eleventh place in the white oats class, is a member of Scandia Local. Jens Christiansen, Scandia, a member of the same Local, and W. T. White, Brooks, of Brooks Local, were also winners in the alfalfa class.

G. A. Fawcett and Sons, of Consort, took first place with sweet clover seed, and Wm. James Bryant, of Boyle, took third place; both Mr. Fawcett and Mr. Bryant are U.F.A. members.

Robert Cochran, Grande Prairie, a member of Klaskan Hill Local, took first place with his timothy exhibit, and also secured awards in both spring wheat classes, winter wheat and two rowed barley.

Other members of the U.F.A. who were in the prize money are J. B. LaPlace, Wembley, (spring wheat, both classes); J. B. Allison, Wembley, (winter wheat); L. C. Anderson, Bittern Lake, (white oats); Nels Linden, Wetaskiwin, (white oats, six rowed barley); Sam Wirth, Daymond, a Junior member, (white oats); Ludwig Pederson, Round Hill, (white oats); George Rice, Castor, (yellow oats, two-rowed barley); Nick Taitinger, Charlsholm, (two-rowed barley); Martin Jensen, Iron Springs, formerly secretary of Bulmer Local, (flint corn); G. F. Hilliard, Monarch, (flint corn); Jerry McCarthy, Consort, (rye); Mrs. John O. Ledson, Scandia, (sue beans); Edward Harrop, Huxley, (brome); John Laing, Blackfalds, (brome).

Alberta exhibitors secured winnings totalling \$25,594—34 per cent of the whole; they secured almost half of the prizes in the wheat classes and 66 per cent in brome and western rye. This was a competition with grain and grass seed not only from the other Provinces of Canada and from the United States, but from Australia, New Zealand, Great Britain and Ireland, Germany, and the Philippine Islands.

Mr. I. V. Macklin of Grande Prairie informs us that C. C. Renning, M.L.A., of Camrose, while on a visit to the home of his youth, Valhalla Centre, spoke to a U.F.A. meeting on the C.C.F., at the conclusion of which fifteen new members joined the U.F.A. "The capitalist system is very sick; it may not recover. Long Live the C.C.F.!" says Mr. Macklin, was the burden of Mr. Renning's address.

Pool Pays Government

On September 1st the Alberta Wheat Pool made a payment of principal and interest to the Alberta Government, amounting to \$452,950.00. This payment covers the regular installment due under the arrangement to take care of the overpayment in connection with the 1929 crop.

Plans Junior Conference

Arrangements are being made by Miss Margaret Wight, vice-president, and William Newton, Junior U.F.A. Director for Macleod, for a Junior U.F.A. Conference for the constituency of Macleod to be held during the latter part of this month at High River. The actual date has not yet been settled, but will be announced to the Locals in the constituency as soon as possible. This will be the first Junior Conference held in Macleod, and Juniors are urged to do everything they can to make it a notable one, while Senior members are required to give their assistance to this end.

Tour of Peace River

From August 18th to August 23rd, inclusive, Alfred Speckman, M.P., in company with D. M. Kennedy, M.P., and I. V. Macklin, U.F.A. Director, toured the Provincial constituencies of Grouard, Peace River and Grande Prairie; they were accompanied also by the Provincial candidate or member in whose constituency they were at the time. Mr. Macklin writes that as a result of Mr. Speckman's visit, "we have a clearer view of our objectives, both immediate and ultimate, a greater unity of purpose and a greater determination to achieve those objectives by supporting the movement which seeks to gain power in the Dominion House."

LATE U.F.A. NEWS

Haddington U.F.A. Local had the maximum attendance for the three day advanced sewing demonstration which was held under their auspices in Haddington U.F.A. Hall. Miss Tilley, of the Government Home Bureau service, was the instructor. Members of this Local recently visited the Scott family at Strathmore, where a pleasant social afternoon was spent. Mrs. Banderob, Miss Adams and Mrs. Barker were the prize-winners at cards.

Sanguine U.F.A. Local held their postponed picnic, it is reported, and it was most successful. Addresses by the president, Mr. Teer, and Rev. Mr. McTavish, and vocal solos by Miss Johnson, a visitor from the U.S., were much enjoyed.

M. O'Grady, president of Grouard U.F.A. Provincial C.A., announces the resignation of their secretary-treasurer, James Law, of Donnelly, owing to impaired health. Mr. Law has given faithful service, at much inconvenience to himself, for a number of years, and has earned the goodwill of the members. The executive have appointed Mrs. Alfred Grouard, of Dreau, for the remainder of the term.

News of U.F.A. Locals

Much Activity Reported by Officers in Many Parts of Province

Hay Lake U.F.A. Local report that they have well attended meetings and that the work is going on satisfactorily.

A record crowd attended the annual picnic and dance held by Willow Bank U.F.A. Local recently.

Fort Vermilion recently lost a valued member in the death of Ben McAlister, a resident of the district for the past twelve years.

The treasury of South Castor U.F.A. Local was enriched by \$75 from the proceeds of their second annual Sports Day.

J. Grant, De Bolt, has recently organized some new U.F.A. Locals, "and stirred others into activity" in the Grande Prairie constituency, writes a correspondent, who adds that Mr. Grant is enthusiastically behind the C.C.F.

That the Federal Government reconsider the cattle deal with Russia, and that the U.F.A. do all in their power to have Section 98 of the Criminal Code repealed, is urged in resolutions passed at a recent meeting of Willowbank U.F.A. Local.

Close to 500 people attended the first annual picnic and sports day of Watrous U.F.A. Local, which was a great success in every way. In addition to horse races and baseball games, such novelties as greasy pig chases proved highly entertaining. The proceeds were over \$30 and it was decided, at a subsequent meeting, to devote this to the final payment on the U.F.A. Hall. The same meeting voted to ask for investigation into rumored irregularities in connection with relief.

Hansen's Corners and Bright Bank U.F.A. Locals joined forces again this year for their annual picnic. "The weather man gave us a splendid day," writes W. C. Allen, secretary of Hansen's Corners Local, "and the various ball games and other sports were keenly contested and were witnessed by a huge crowd. The dance in the evening was patronized to the capacity of the building."

Visitors from near and far thronged the grounds for the annual picnic of Garden Plains U.F.A. Local, writes J. W. Taylor, president. The softball tournament was keenly contested and the sports and races proved a great success; every contestant in the children's races was given a prize. A dance brought the day to a successful conclusion. At a recent meeting John Corry gave a splendid report of the Coronation convention and, in view of the interest displayed, it was decided to have larger representation at future conventions.

Sponsored by Barrhill and Bulmer U.F.A. Locals, and also attended by members of Twelve Mile and Barons Locals, a most enjoyable picnic was held at R. W. Grew's place, states a report from Mrs. Helen Larson, secretary of Barrhill. Great interest was aroused over the half-mile foot race, the horse race, and the tug-of-war; the latter was a real exhibition of strength, the rope being broken three times. Following a bounteous lunch, served in the grove, the gathering listened to able addresses by Hon. O. L. McPherson and H. Ostlund, K.C., of Lethbridge. Two ball games were played during the afternoon, Bowville defeating Bulmer and Bowville girls defeating Twelve Mile girls. In the evening dancing was enjoyed.

The C.C.F. Convention

Some of the Resolutions

By the EDITOR

Though most of the time of the First Annual Convention of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation was devoted to the consideration of the program and manifesto, in which the policy of the Federation was defined in some detail, a number of resolutions were dealt with. As some of these were of considerable importance, I will deal with them briefly, though space is lacking for a complete record at this time.

The Convention declared that "whereas the objectives of the C.C.F. and of the Liberals and Conservatives are so distinctly contrary that it would be impossible for the C.C.F. to align themselves with the others without assuming to maintain capitalism;" representatives in the Federal House shall stand solidly behind the policies of the Federation, and "shall in no way enter a fusion with Conservatives or Liberals."

Another resolution advocated "full trade relations with the Soviet Union," such as the U.F.A. has called for in past years, and such as most of the great countries of the world have established.

"Back-to-the-Land" Schemes

Another, submitted by the United Farmers of Ontario, expressed opposition to "all schemes which seek to lessen the burden of capitalism by duping the unemployed into 'back-to-the-land' policies which cannot guarantee economic security to such workers and only serve to create anti-social competition with the farmers."

An investigation into the conditions in Canadian penitentiaries, by a Royal Commission, was asked, in a resolution which contained reference to recent revelations of a serious nature in regard to the conduct of some of these institutions.

Fascism

The Convention carried unanimously, with a demonstration of enthusiasm, a resolution on the subject of Fascism which I give in full below:

"Whereas the rise of Fascism in many European countries has led to the crushing out of all political, social and economic ideas based upon democratic principles; the destruction of workers' organizations and the oppression of racial, religious and cultural minorities and deprivation of their civil and economic rights;

"Whereas, some Fascist organizations in various countries, by the unwarranted addition of the words 'Socialist' or 'Labor' to their names may give the misleading impression that the principles which they advocate are in some way held by all who believe in the abolition of the present economic system, and

"Whereas, attempts are now being made in several Provinces of Canada to establish Fascist organizations;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that this Convention calls upon all members and sympathizers with the aims of the C.C.F. to guard against the spread of Fascism and racial and religious hatred in Canada and to co-operate with other organizations in opposition to any such movement, where agreement can be reached as to the methods to be employed."

The Convention also, without dissenting vote, instructed the National Council to appeal to the Minister of Justice at

Ottawa to revoke sentences recently passed upon a number of unemployed men in Calgary who were sentenced to prison in most cases in spite of an exceedingly strong recommendation to mercy by the jury. The cancellation by the Alberta Government of proceedings against those persons who are now awaiting trial upon charges of participating in the hunger march in December, 1932, was also asked.

I thought of the action taken by the Convention on the subject of Fascism the other day, when a friend of mine who has recently been in Germany described some of the things he had seen there. It is not a pleasant picture, or at present a very hopeful one for the German people.

In view of the very rigid censorship of all kinds of communications coming out of Germany, I am afraid that even residents in Canada who carry on correspondence with friends in that country are likely to get an entirely distorted picture of conditions. It is well that the opposition of our movement to Fascism in Canada should be clearly expressed at the outset.

On another occasion I may have an opportunity to write of a few of the personalities of the Convention, and some aspects of the program.

Junior Delegates at C.C.F. Convention

A somewhat informal meeting of the younger delegates and visitors to the C.C.F. Conference was held in Regina during Convention week. A secretariat of two was appointed, through which members of various Junior organizations might keep in touch with each other. It was agreed that each delegate send a copy of his organization's constitution and program. All communications are to be addressed to John Caldwell, Box 339, Regina, enclosing a self-addressed, stamped envelope.

C.C.F. CANDIDATES

Weekly Sun, Ottawa

The fate of the two C.C.F. candidates in Nova Scotia, where they lost their deposits, was a merited rebuff to the C.C.F. movement. The candidates should not have used the C.C.F. name. They should not have been permitted to run. From the returns it is quite obvious that they did not even have the confidence of Labor; and there was practically no effective C.C.F. organization behind them. The only evidence of the C.C.F. being in existence was the name.

Candidates, that is the problem the C.C.F. must face. If there is no more effective, coherent organization than at present, the C.C.F. name will be used by any opportunist with an axe to grind, and the C.C.F. will be discredited. No C.C.F. candidate should be permitted to run in a Province where there is no Provincial Council, unless the National Council specifically recognizes such candidates.

If more care is not taken, if more generalship is not shown, the C.C.F. will throw away its chances. Half-baked candidates should not be tolerated. Half-baked candidates will destroy the C.C.F.

Notes by the Way

By the EDITOR

As the result of crop failure due to drought and other causes, the farm people of large areas in Alberta are facing the gravest hardships they have known hitherto. The conditions in Saskatchewan are even more serious than the conditions in this Province. The need for bold action to meet the situation in the distressed areas, is, it is to be hoped, fully realized. Steps have already been taken by the Alberta Government, and the Dominion Government must shoulder its share of the responsibility.

Premier Bennett's recent message to the Canadian people could hardly be described as cheerful. Shortly after setting foot on Canadian soil on his return from Britain, he declared that the people of Canada will soon be called upon to face a situation which will test the "very fabric of our national being," and added, "We must not flinch from imposing upon ourselves the highest standards of self-discipline."

It is to be hoped that Mr. Bennett will not long delay the presentation of a description of the new hardships and deprivations he intends to call upon the masses of the people of this country to endure. For the likelihood of an intensifying of the present crisis is what his words would seem to imply. Most of the people of Canada—particularly primary producers and the unemployed—think they have been facing somewhat severe tests during the past three years; and may be inclined to recall some of Mr. Bennett's promises during the election campaign of 1939.

Canada, as an exporting nation, said Mr. Bennett the other day, must meet the competition of countries possessing "highly specialized, highly organized and highly efficient methods of production," in "the Orient and Europe," (in other words countries which have a low standard of living, some of them a coolie standard) and our country, therefore, could ill-afford to experiment. Does Mr. Bennett believe that to meet the competition of countries with a low standard of living, the standards of living of our people must be driven down to even lower levels than those of today?

I don't believe it is necessary, but I do believe that the tendency to a steadily declining standard of living is unavoidable until a Government is in power which will undertake to bring about large changes in our social organization, particularly in the sphere of financial policy.

Incidentally, I had the pleasure of meeting the other day a young Canadian, connected with one of our Universities, who has just returned from a visit to the Scandinavian countries, where the farmers and the labor people through their co-operatives and political organizations dominate the economic institutions. Like Canada, these countries—he spoke especially of Denmark and Sweden—are large exporters, and they are among our competitors. But he found conditions in these countries far better than in Canada. They are maintaining their position in export markets without lowering the standard of living of their

people in any serious degree. The farmers have had to take some losses, but remain comparatively prosperous, and in a far happier condition than the farmers of Canada.

He added (but this is another subject) that the idea that Canada has the best educational system in the world is a myth. The people of Scandinavia in particular have far better systems than ours.

It is evident that Canada cannot hope to find an export market for a normal crop of wheat when access to important former markets is denied. This situation makes adjustments inevitable; but it is impossible to escape the irony of a World Economy Conference which was called for the ostensible purpose of finding means to enable the peoples of the world to enjoy the abundance they can create, buying itself largely, in various fields (of which wheat is only one) with plans to curtail the output of products which the peoples of the world sorely need and cannot get in adequate quantities. While "exporters" at the Economic Conference were engaged in this pathetic enterprise, a World Power Conference sitting elsewhere was considering ways of bringing about increased power production—thereby adding to the world's supply of the good things of life. I think the Power Conference was the more useful of the two, but as "Yaffle" shows elsewhere, the engineers will never be able to serve humanity freely until they can ally themselves with a new type of economists.

As John Strachey shows in a notable book *Conquering Struggle for Power*, "the only way to make world consumption of commodities balance world production under the present economic system, is to create an international dump somewhere in the ocean. The more sensible way would be to distribute sufficient purchasing power to consumers to enable them to buy the goods produced. But as that would be a sane solution of the problem, it is not today being seriously considered by governments."

In an article published some months ago I referred to an address given by Sir Alfred Ewing at last year's meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. In that address he expressed doubt of man's ability to make good use of the abundance of things which modern science and technology can provide for all, and he called upon scientists to "Jam the Brakes on Hard!" I suggested an alternative slogan: "Step on the Gas!" At this year's meeting of the Association, now in session, Sir Frederick Gowland Hopkins has replied in his presidential address which I hope will be widely read as the gloomy speech of Sir Alfred. There is nothing wrong, says Sir Frederick Hopkins, with the work of the scientists and engineers. They should not take the blame for the paradox of poverty amidst plenty. "I confess I see more danger," he said, "in the case of 'money versus man' than danger present or future, in that of 'the machine versus man.' If civilization escapes its other perils, I should fear little the final reign of the machine. We should not altogether forget the difference in use which can be made of real and ample leisure compared with that possible for very brief leisure associated with fatigue, nor the difference be-

tween compulsory toil and spontaneous work."

I think the President of the British Association shows a sounder knowledge of human nature and a better understanding of the causes of the evils from which mankind is now suffering, than did Sir Alfred Ewing. There is nothing wrong with machinery. Let us have more of it, and displace human labor to the greatest extent possible; and then, by ending the paradox of "money versus man," see to it that everybody receives a fair share of the "wages of the machine." I don't think we shall find it very difficult to adjust ourselves, ethically, to the new conditions of living that will be created.

Sir Alfred Ewing's gospel, like that of Mr. Bennett, who warns the masses of the people of Canada against the risks of higher incomes and less heavy labor, is a gospel of despair. It is a blasphemous doctrine based on a low appreciation of human nature and, in Mr. Bennett's case—on a low appraisal of the capacity of the Canadian people to supply themselves, from their great productive resources, with the means of good living.

Many of our readers will be struck by the omission, from the list of twenty-four Canadians given in the chart on page 20, of the names of a number of well-known and highly influential men in the financial world such as J. H. Gundy and T. B. Macaulay. The reason for the omission is that the assets of the companies of which these men are directors happen to total less than a thousand million dollars.

Fascism has been defined as "The Financial System in military uniform."

Those who seek to condone the crimes of Fascism, even in its most barbaric form in Hitlerite Germany, occasionally suggest that it should be tolerated as a means of combatting Communism. It used to be said in Mussolini's favor, as it is now being said in Hitler's, that he "saved the country from Communism." And now John W. Dufes, editor of the *Winnipeg Free Press*, a man of moderate ideas in politics, and the best informed man upon foreign affairs, perhaps, in the editorial chair of any Canadian daily paper, declares that as between Fascism and Communism he prefers Communism. The statement was made at a meeting of the Liberal Summer School now being held at Vincent Massey's home at Port Hope. Mr. Dufes expressed his opposition to both Fascist and Communist dictatorship, but went on to say, states the Canadian Press: "The opinion had been expressed that no country reared in the Western tradition would be captured by revolution. If it was decided that democracy was played out, then the resort would be to Fascism and not to Communism. This much could be said for Communism, that it was a looking forward; but Fascism was a throw-back to the tribal state."

"What policy would the C.C.F. follow if it should be returned to Parliament with the largest group in the next election but without a clear majority over the two old political parties?" I have been asked this question and I give my personal opinion as to the only sound policy. I think the C.C.F. should accept office, introduce the most important features

of the program, and if the other parties combine against the Federation members, dissolve Parliament and appeal to the people to give it, in a new election, a clear majority mandate to carry the program into effect. This is what the Labor people should have done in Britain when they came into office without power. Instead they watered down their program to suit their opponents and were mostly wrecked. They failed through foginess of outlook and lack of resolution. The Labor Party had had leadership and did the wrong thing. I do not believe the C.C.F. will make the same kind of mistake.

When Robert Gardiner, E. J. Garland and others urged Mr. Bennett to exercise his great influence and authority to prevent the Beaucharnois power scheme from falling into the hands of Sir Herbert Holt, and showed how the deal could have been prevented, their advice was disregarded by the Prime Minister. Now, even in Montreal, a voice is raised, and that the voice of a Conservative, in disapproval of the deal.

Appearing before the Royal Commission on Banking, Mrs. J. Boddy, representing the Women's Conservative Association, asked for an amendment to the Bank Act which would make it impossible for bank directors to hold directorates in industrial corporations. As an illustration she referred to Beaucharnois. She asserted that "owing to the unwarranted action of our three largest banks" Beaucharnois had been handed over to the "insolent power trust." The president of one of the banks, she added, was also "the presiding genius" of the power corporation.

SELF-CONDENMED

"All over the world today, the capitalist system is on trial. It is in peril of its life not only in Europe, where it has long had to meet the challenge of an active Socialist movement, but also in the United States, where until now its position has appeared impregnable."

The strongest card of the defenders of Capitalism has always been that, despite all its imperfections—which are admitted—it does somehow on the whole contrive to "deliver the goods." That, however, is just what today it is obviously failing to do. For, in face of an unprecedentedly rapid advance in productive power, in both industry and agriculture, which ought in plain common sense to yield to every section of every community a rapidly rising standard of life, the wheels of production are slowing down, unemployment and distress exist on a scale unknown to living memory, and every nation is engaged, not in making the most of the new opportunities for wealth, but in an undignified, and for the most part unsuccessful, scramble for shelter from the universal storm.

"In these circumstances no thinking man can rest satisfied with Capitalism as it is, or respect a system which, having the means to produce abundance, can find no way of distributing the wealth that is its for the taking. The intellectual case against Capitalism thus becomes overwhelmingly strong, and is reinforced every day by the spectacle of economic and political futility which the capitalist world presents."—G. D. H. Cole, of Oxford University, in *The New Statesman*.

U.F.A. Urges Establishment of Government Bank as First Step in Economic Planning

Submission to Royal Commission Reviews Financial Position of Farming Industry and Calls for New Financial System—
Bankers' Control Bank Would Not Meet Situation

Prepared by a special committee set up by the Executive of the U.F.A., the following submission on banking and monetary and credit policy was made to the Royal Commission on Banking and Finance at its session held in Calgary on Friday, August 18th, 1933.

Members of the committee were: Messrs. George Bevington, J. K. Sutherland, George G. Coote, M.P., William Irvine, M.P., Henry E. Spencer, M.P., and W. H. Shield, M.L.A., acting with President Robert Gardiner, who presented the document to the Commission. Norman F. Priestley, Vice-president, subsequently answered a number of questions on farmers' financial problems, as did Col. C. W. Robinson of Munson, F. G. Brown of Acme, R. W. Pilling, and a number of others.

Members of the Royal Commission are Lord MacMillan, chairman, Hon. J. E. Brownlee, Sir Thomas White, Sir Charles Addie, a former director of the Bank of England, and Beaudry Lemay, general manager and director of the Banque Canadienne Nationale.

The U.F.A. submission follows:

The United Farmers of Alberta welcome this opportunity to present their views upon the subject of banking and monetary and credit policy.

The subject is one in which our Association has been deeply interested for more than a decade, and in respect to which our membership have gone on record in successive Annual Conventions, both before and since the present depression began. As a result of study and discussion, the Association has reached certain definite conclusions, which will be set forth in this submission.

First Parliamentary Inquiry

In the House of Commons, representatives of the United Farmers of Alberta were instrumental, as the result of the acceptance by the House of a resolution moved by one of their number, in bringing about in 1923 the first and only investigation which has been held hitherto by the Parliament of Canada, into the basis, function and control of financial credit. In succeeding years, officers and Parliamentary representatives of the Association, acting upon mandates given by our Conventions, have seized upon every suitable occasion to press for the changes in the financial system of Canada which we consider to be vitally necessary. Ten years ago the voices of our representatives were as voices crying in the wilderness. Today, many of the proposals which they have put forward find support in the writings of well-known British economists; and financial measures which have recently been adopted in the United States bear points of resemblance to the program which our Association has advocated.

The bearing of financial policy upon the world economic crisis is now universally recognized. As the crisis has increased in intensity, the discovery and application in practice of a sound financial policy has been seen to be imperative. We believe that Canada can make her most useful contribution to a solution of world problems by setting her own financial and economic system in order. We are glad, therefore, that banking and finance in Canada should have been made a sub-

ject of investigation by a Royal Commission.

From Standpoint of Agriculturist

As representatives of the United Farmers of Alberta, we naturally approach these subjects from the standpoint of the agriculturist. The farmers who settled Western Canada had but little chance of making a living until the prairie was broken and under cultivation. Most of these men had comparatively little capital, and the majority of them knew nothing about borrowing money. Credit facilities came with the settlers. They were offered credit by lumber companies, machine companies, banks, loan companies and other interests, at rates of from 6 per cent to 12 per cent. As soon as the farmer had secured a recommendation for his patent, agents of the financial institutions canvassed him for a loan on his land. In short, he was educated to do his business on credit.

His greatest problem has been the great fluctuation in the price of his product. There was a crisis in his affairs in 1914, but the rising prices which came with the war saved the situation. Before the war was over the greater production campaign was inaugurated, sponsored by the Government, and aided and abetted by banks and loan companies. The farmers were urged to produce more as a patriotic duty, and as a consequence, very many of them went heavily in debt for both land and machinery, which debt in most cases was still outstanding when prices collapsed in 1929.

In 1918 and 1919 many banks advised the farmers to borrow money to engage in the production of cattle. Due to the deflation in 1929 cattle prices absolutely collapsed. Many farmers were forced to sell their cattle and were left heavily in debt for this reason also.

The type of farm machinery was changing rapidly during these years, and considerable liability was incurred in purchasing new machinery.

Farmers Without Credit Facilities

Due to these various causes many of our farmers were still heavily in debt when

the deflation of 1929 occurred. After the past three years of deflation, our farmers find themselves practically without credit facilities. Canadian business is largely predicated on our wheat crop. Canada is pre-eminently an agricultural country and wheat her greatest item of production. Yet the banks seem unable or unwilling in many cases to advance credit to enable the farmers to purchase even binder twine with which to tie the crop. As an evidence of this situation, we would point out that the Alberta Government has found it necessary to guarantee bank loans for the purchase of binder twine during the years 1931 and 1932. It is a further indication of the desperate financial condition of agriculture that the Governments of the three Prairie Provinces have found it necessary to pass protective legislation to enable farmers to retain their homes and carry on their operations.

At one time, the farmer believed that if he produced quality products, someone else would see that he got at least cost of production, but when in 1932 he sold No. 1 Hard Wheat, the world's best, as low as 25c per bushel at the local elevator; No. 1 churning cream at 3c per lb. butter fat; eggs at 3c per dozen, bacon hogs at 2 and 3c per lb., and other products at corresponding prices, he was compelled to recognize that the financial system is the dominant factor governing his economic welfare, and was therefore forced to make an intensive study of monetary problems.

Due in large measure to financial deflation, the value of primary products have dropped to the lowest figures on record in the history of North American production; while by far the greater proportion of debt was contracted in the war and post war period of maximum prices—the highest in history. The deflation started in the major gold-holding countries but spread to all the gold countries, including Canada.

Due to Acts of Man

Recurring depressions, of which we are now experiencing the most severe in modern times, are not due to acts of God but to acts of man. We do not know all the facts regarding the deflation which started the present period of depression, but we have considerable evidence regarding the deflation of 1929.

In January, 1933, John A. Simpson, President of the National Farmers' Union of the United States, in his evidence before a Senate sub-committee at Washington, made the following statement:

"The latter part of January, 1929, I called on John Skelton Williams, who was then Comptroller of the Currency. I asked him when deflation would begin. He told me the other members of the Federal Reserve Board had voted for it to begin in May of that year. He said that he told the other

members of the Board that this would break lots of little country banks and that the other members of the Board told him they ought to break, there were too many of them. He told them it would ruin lots of farmers and the other members of the Board replied that they ought to be ruined, they are getting so prosperous they won't work.

"Since that time 10,000 banks have closed their doors, thousands of small business institutions have taken bankruptcy and a million and a half farmers have seen their farms taken from them by foreclosure."

Deflation Deliberate

It seems quite evident that the deflation at that time was deliberate on the part of those in control of credit in the United States. Canadian banking institutions were evidently parties to this deflation. They have made no constructive efforts to remedy present conditions. The bankers state there are ample credit facilities for all borrowers if the security is adequate. The farmers' security is no longer adequate because of the collapse of prices. Yet so far as we know the Canadian bankers have never made any suggestions or taken any measures with a view to raising the price of farm products. As a rule they have opposed every proposal made for raising the commodity price level. This attitude is well indicated in a statement made by Mr. Jackson Dodds, General Manager of the Bank of Montreal, in an address to the Winnipeg Board of Trade, as reported in the *Winnipeg Herald*, April 1st, 1933:

"Inflation is not a way out of depression, but a way in, and leads ultimately to chaos. To inflate deliberately would be to render nugatory the three years of necessary purging that business has had."

In contradistinction to this statement of Mr. Dodds, we would simply quote the following sentence from the speech of the Rt. Hon. Reginald McKenna, delivered at the general meeting of the Midland Bank, Limited, in London, January 27th, 1933, three months before Mr. Dodds' statement was made:

"Controlled inflation, from being the remedy of fools or knaves, has become widely regarded as the best available solution of our troubles, particularly since it has become realized that a substantial rise in wholesale prices need have no more than slight effect upon the cost of living."

In our opinion, speaking for this organization, neither inflation nor deflation should be necessary in a properly controlled money system. We have used controlled inflation, or "reflation," which simply means such an expansion of currency and credit as may be required to restore the price level to the point at which it stood before the present great slump began. It is possible that some of our bankers may have overlooked the fact that the total bank loans in Canada during the period from October 31st, 1929, to the same date in 1933, decreased by \$78 millions of dollars. It would seem to us that it is impossible to have a decrease of so large an amount in the bank credit issued in Canada without bringing about a collapse in prices.

Recent events in the United States have now proved that price levels can be raised. In the six weeks prior to May 6th, 1933, according to Moody's price index, the commodity price level in the United States rose 24 points.

Competitors Enjoy Great Advantages

Before leaving the question of the financial condition of agriculture, may we point out that practically all our agricultural products are on an export price basis and that we are at a distinct exchange disadvantage as compared with our chief competitors; namely, Australia, New Zealand, the Argentine and Denmark. Several of these countries have an exchange advantage of at least 25 per cent over the Canadian producer, and in consequence wheat markets in the Orient have been largely lost by Canada to Australia. The disadvantage under which our exporters labor cannot, therefore, be lightly waved aside by the Canadian bankers, even though Mr. Jackson Dodds in the address above referred to, attempted to minimize its importance when he is reported to have said that, measured in terms of gold or of Canadian currency, the Australian farmer received less per bushel than the Canadian farmer. It is not the amount of gold which our commodities bring in foreign markets which matters so materially to the Canadian farmer, but rather the amount he receives in Canadian currency, as his debts and the price of the goods which he requires are payable in our own currency.

High Interest Rates

While we are dealing with the question of our world competitors, we would point out that so far as we are aware our agriculturists are paying a higher rate of interest for their credit than most of our competitors. We believe it would be in the interest of Canada to see that credit is available to our agricultural producers at greatly reduced rates. It is a matter of common knowledge that the actual rates charged today range for the most part from 8 to 12 per cent, although Section 91 of the Bank Act provides as follows:

"The bank may stipulate for, take, reserve or exact any rate of interest or discount not exceeding seven per cent per annum and may receive and take in advance any such rate, but no higher rate of interest shall be recoverable by the bank."

Unfortunately no penalty is provided for violation of this section of the act. So far as we know, this is the only instance in which any law of Canada can be broken without making those who break it liable to pay a penalty for so doing. It is quite evident that the banks take full advantage of this failure of the act to provide for such a penalty.

Price Decline Hardest in Farm Products

We have referred to the general price situation. While there has been a heavy decline in all commodity prices since 1929, the decline has been most severe in the prices of primary products, and particularly in the prices of the major farm products raised in Western Canada. A chart prepared by the Searle Grain Company compares the price levels over a period of years, commencing with 1914, of a number of agricultural products, with the price levels of wholesale commodities, etc., and with the level of municipal and school taxes during the same period. It shows, incidentally, that the decline in the prices of the products the farmer has to sell has been much greater than the decline in the prices of the things which he must buy, and it is thus made quite clear that the farmer has suffered more severely than any other class of producers as a result of the depression. We are placing this chart on file with the Com-

mission as an exhibit. It will be evident from a study of the chart that the raising of the prices of farm products, relatively to those of other commodities is an imperative necessity, even apart from the necessity for an increase in the commodity price level as a whole.

While so far we have dealt entirely with the agricultural situation, the condition of industry generally, and the unemployment existing throughout Canada, are certainly presumptive evidence of the need for very material changes in our financial system. Up until the present time there has been no definite attempt to control the issue of credit in Canada so as to maintain a correct relationship between the volume of credit and the needs of production and consumption and thus to maintain the comparative stability of prices. Evidence given by former Presidents of the Canadian Bankers' Association before the Banking Committee of the House of Commons in 1924 and 1928, shows that there has been little or no thought given to the effect that the granting or withholding of credit has on the price level. (See records of Banking and Commerce Committee—House of Commons, 1924 and 1928.)

Proper Functions of Money

Previously we stated that the farmers' greatest disability was caused by an unstable price level. We believe this to be almost wholly due to inherent faults in the present monetary system. They are faults inseparable from any system in which money and credit are regarded and treated as commodities to be bought and sold in the same manner as real wealth.

Money in our opinion should be:

1. A medium of exchange.
2. A measure of value.
3. A standard for deferred payments.

As it is now controlled and operated, the monetary system has failed in all three. It has also failed:

1. To maintain a stable price level.
2. To maintain adequate purchasing power.
3. As a means of international debt settlement, and
4. To produce a new volume of money to correspond to the normal increase in the volume of products, except through the medium of debt.

The sum total of money and credit in circulation should not be determined by the amount of gold that may be in possession of the nation, but by the amount of goods and services which we can produce and use, either for direct consumption, for development of capital assets, or for export in exchange for import goods.

Today there is no intelligent or systematic regulation of the volume of purchasing power in relation to the goods and services which can be made available to our people. It is largely as a consequence of this lack of intelligent regulation that we are faced by the tragic paradox of our times—a lack of financial means to distribute to our people the goods and services which can be provided in superabundance.

Repayment of debt under present conditions is a financial impossibility. The operation of the existing financial system has created an unprecedented volume of debt, but the system is now evidently unable to produce a volume of purchasing power sufficient to liquidate either interest or principal, or even to make possible the payment by the farmer of ac-

(Continued on page 26)

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

HERE IT IS AGAIN!

The "mummy wheat" racket is still continuing. A recent issue of *The Times* of London, England, contains an item on the discovery of wheat several thousand years old as the result of excavations at Mohenjo Daro in Sind, India. It was stated in this article that an ear of wheat was unearthed from a tomb at these excavations, which was apparently from three thousand to four thousand years old, and that this had been reproduced. The article further states that seed from this ancient wheat can now be obtained at one shilling per ounce from an enterprising young lady in West London.

It is rather humorous that the "Thresher" should fall for this new version of the old "mummy wheat" yarn. It is almost as ancient as the Spanish prisoner letter game. From the description given of the wheat it is obvious that it is an inferior variety of Durum, much the same as that distributed on previous occasions under the false impression that it was reproduction of wheat obtained from one of the Pyramids of Egypt.

Wheat loses its germinative powers within a comparatively short time; in fact it is exceedingly doubtful if wheat twenty years old will grow. It is ridiculous to suppose that wheat buried for several thousand years could reproduce itself.

ACCOMPLISHMENT THROUGH CO-OPERATION

Co-operation is the method by which the organized farmers of Alberta have decided to bring about improvements in their business.

What they have already accomplished in the interests of agriculture may be taken as an indication of future possibilities of such mutual assistance.

Below are listed a few of the contributions made by the Wheat Pools of Western Canada:

1. Narrowing of spreads between street and spot grain, brought about by farmer-owned organizations.
2. Curtailment of terminal elevator mixing.
3. Raising outturn standard grades to approximate quality of primary inspection grades.
4. Improvement of method in handling special bin grain.
5. Re-classification of all grades of grain.
6. General enlightenment of growers in grain handling methods.
7. Introduction of the automatic sampler in terminals.
8. Right of shipper to call for re-inspection of car of grain.
9. Installation of oat hullers in terminals.
10. Practical support of work of the National Research Council dealing with agricultural research problems.
11. Educational work through supplying statistical information, etc.
12. Fostering in boys and girls an appreciation of high quality grains.

Alberta Pool Elevators has always given its support to the growers' side of every question at issue in regard to the handling or sale of grain. To the Pool the growers' interests are predominant.

Progress of the agricultural industry can only be achieved through co-operation.

Co-operation in grain handling and marketing can succeed only through the whole-hearted support of producers. This can be given by patronizing Alberta Pool Elevators.

A CURIOUS STATE OF AFFAIRS

The open conferences held in connection with the World's Grain Show at Regina were marred by what appeared to be a planned attempt to overwhelm the Wheat Pools of Western Canada with continued blasts of criticism. The Federal Government director of experimental farms, who apparently arranged the program, managed to provide for some fifteen grain trade representatives speakers, while the Pools were allotted but two speakers. These two were hedged about with grain trade speakers and the purpose of the whole scheme was so obvious that it attracted comment from neutral people.

Even at that there would have been no trouble arise had not the grain trade speakers carried on their attacks right from the start. The first morning Sanford Evans, the well-known grain trade propagandist, whose name was mentioned in Parliament in connection with the inclusion of the famous "appendix" in the Stamp report, started the attack. It was kept up the next day by H. G. L. Strange, personal representative of a wealthy United States grain man. Strange's dislike of the Pools and all farmers' organizations is well known, and apparently has so distorted his good judgment as to permit him to use the platform of an international gathering, supported by funds contributed by the city of Regina, the Province of Saskatchewan and the Dominion of Canada, for the purpose of putting over his propaganda and voicing his animus against the Wheat Pools. Apparently his employer is willing to permit him going to any length in order to try and injure these farmer organizations.

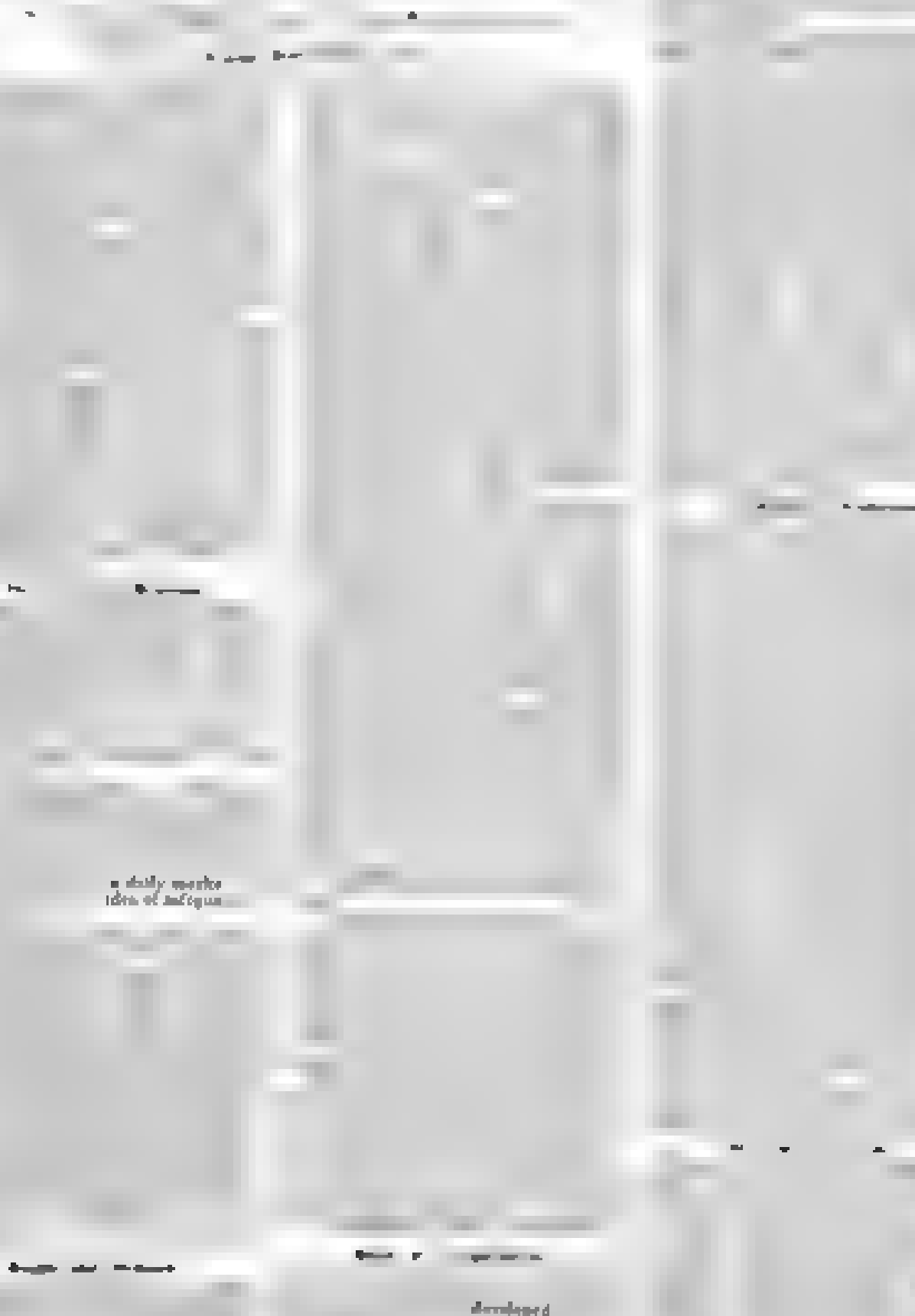
A number of Dominion Government Experimental Farms have been thrown open for the free use of this personage for propaganda purposes disguised as a better seed campaign. Had the effort been restricted to an educational one we would have had nothing to say, but actually, as circumstances have since shown, it is only the basis for a slick propaganda campaign. The Regina incident showed only too clearly the direction of the wind. Last summer while Premier Bennett and John L. McFarland were using every endeavor to provide a market by holding wheat prices at Winnipeg, this particular grain trade propagandist was belittling their efforts on at least one Canadian Demonstration Farm.

The plot planned for the Regina conference failed because the grain trade representatives overdid their parts in the coarseness of their malice. But the bad taste displayed will linger for a long time in the memories of the farmers who were present.

"The farmers will continue to insist that a marketing system must be more than just sufficient for grain merchants but rather its objective must be first in the interests of producers and consumers."—L. C. Brouillette, President Canadian Wheat Pool.

"It is difficult in the light of present knowledge to find reasons for expecting an increase in the world's cereal import requirements. For even if the inhabitants of India and Russia are underfed, these countries possess potentialities of greatly increased food production. If Japan and China should require more foodstuffs, there are at hand the territories of Manchukuo and the surrounding states with great potentialities of production."—Sir Albert Humphries, ex-president British Millers' National Association.

The Place of Cooperatives in Grain Marketing



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ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

Wheat Pool Delegates' Election

No. of Delegates	No. of Members	No. of Ballots Counted	How distributed	Count			Name of Candidate Elected
				1	2	3	
A-1	111		Acclamations				Michael Lee H. Hamilton
A-2	782		Acclamations				Donald O. Stewart
A-3	25		Acclamations				Edmond M. A. Wrentham
A-4	465		Acclamations				Johnston, J. A. W. Moffat
A-5	46		Acclamations				Hampden, J. P. Leslie
A-6	247		Acclamations				David Paul H. Rogers
A-7	378	72	Robert H. Rex, J. A.	32	30		Robert J. A. MacArthur
A-8	602		Acclamations				Paul O. J. Finlay
A-9	521	79	Acclamations McDonald, J. M. McDonald, J. M. McDonald, J. M.	32	30		Donald J. A. MacArthur
A-10	521	79	Acclamations McDonald, J. M. McDonald, J. M.	32	30		Donald J. A. MacArthur
B-1	890	70	Blackburn, W. J. Blackburn, W. J.	24	20		Blackburn, W. J. Blackburn
B-2	120		Blackburn, W. J. Blackburn, W. J.	24	20		Blackburn, W. J. Blackburn
B-3	268	43	Blackburn, W. J. Blackburn, W. J.	24	20		Blackburn, W. J. Blackburn
B-4	218		Blackburn, W. J. Blackburn, W. J.	24	20		Blackburn, W. J. Blackburn
B-5	284	62	Blackburn, W. J. Blackburn, W. J.	24	20		Blackburn, W. J. Blackburn
B-6	270	51	Blackburn, W. J. Blackburn, W. J.	24	20		Blackburn, W. J. Blackburn
B-7	319	54	Blackburn, W. J. Blackburn, W. J.	24	20		Blackburn, W. J. Blackburn
B-8	418		Blackburn, W. J. Blackburn, W. J.	24	20		Blackburn, W. J. Blackburn
B-9	429		Blackburn, W. J. Blackburn, W. J.	24	20		Blackburn, W. J. Blackburn
B-10	429		Blackburn, W. J. Blackburn, W. J.	24	20		Blackburn, W. J. Blackburn
C-1	581	102	Blackburn, W. J. Blackburn, W. J.	48	34		Blackburn, W. J. Blackburn
C-2	540	50	Blackburn, W. J. Blackburn, W. J.	48	34		Blackburn, W. J. Blackburn
C-3	489		Blackburn, W. J. Blackburn, W. J.	48	34		Blackburn, W. J. Blackburn
C-4	489		Blackburn, W. J. Blackburn, W. J.	48	34		Blackburn, W. J. Blackburn
C-5	489		Blackburn, W. J. Blackburn, W. J.	48	34		Blackburn, W. J. Blackburn
C-6	489		Blackburn, W. J. Blackburn, W. J.	48	34		Blackburn, W. J. Blackburn
C-7	489		Blackburn, W. J. Blackburn, W. J.	48	34		Blackburn, W. J. Blackburn
C-8	489		Blackburn, W. J. Blackburn, W. J.	48	34		Blackburn, W. J. Blackburn
C-9	489		Blackburn, W. J. Blackburn, W. J.	48	34		Blackburn, W. J. Blackburn
C-10	489		Blackburn, W. J. Blackburn, W. J.	48	34		Blackburn, W. J. Blackburn
D-1	451		Blackburn, W. J. Blackburn, W. J.	48	34		Blackburn, W. J. Blackburn
D-2	451		Blackburn, W. J. Blackburn, W. J.	48	34		Blackburn, W. J. Blackburn
D-3	451	58	Blackburn, W. J. Blackburn, W. J.	48	34		Blackburn, W. J. Blackburn
D-4	451		Blackburn, W. J. Blackburn, W. J.	48	34		Blackburn, W. J. Blackburn
D-5	451		Blackburn, W. J. Blackburn, W. J.	48	34		Blackburn, W. J. Blackburn
D-6	451		Blackburn, W. J. Blackburn, W. J.	48	34		Blackburn, W. J. Blackburn
D-7	451		Blackburn, W. J. Blackburn, W. J.	48	34		Blackburn, W. J. Blackburn
D-8	451		Blackburn, W. J. Blackburn, W. J.	48	34		Blackburn, W. J. Blackburn
D-9	451		Blackburn, W. J. Blackburn, W. J.	48	34		Blackburn, W. J. Blackburn
D-10	451		Blackburn, W. J. Blackburn, W. J.	48	34		Blackburn, W. J. Blackburn
E-1	902		Blackburn, W. J. Blackburn, W. J.	48	34		Blackburn, W. J. Blackburn
E-2	902	21	Blackburn, W. J. Blackburn, W. J.	48	34		Blackburn, W. J. Blackburn
E-3	1178		Blackburn, W. J. Blackburn, W. J.	48	34		Blackburn, W. J. Blackburn
E-4	1178	112	Blackburn, W. J. Blackburn, W. J.	48	34		Blackburn, W. J. Blackburn
E-5	1640	42	Blackburn, W. J. Blackburn, W. J.	48	34		Blackburn, W. J. Blackburn
E-6	1818		Blackburn, W. J. Blackburn, W. J.	48	34		Blackburn, W. J. Blackburn
E-7	1318		Blackburn, W. J. Blackburn, W. J.	48	34		Blackburn, W. J. Blackburn
E-8	1701		Blackburn, W. J. Blackburn, W. J.	48	34		Blackburn, W. J. Blackburn
E-9	1200	100	Blackburn, W. J. Blackburn, W. J.	48	34		Blackburn, W. J. Blackburn
E-10	887		Blackburn, W. J. Blackburn, W. J.	48	34		Blackburn, W. J. Blackburn

(Continued on page 15)

INTERNATIONAL WHEAT
AGREEMENT

An agreement was reached among the principal wheat growing nations of the world in London, England, on August 12th by allowance to wheat exporting countries the proportion of wheat which one shall contribute to supply the international demand during the current crop year. Also agreed at this wheat conference, the arrangements shall be made as a direct percentage reduction in wheat production by Canada, United States, Argentina and Australia as to the year 1934-35.

The wheat importing nations signing the agreement understood to secure their national future as wheat importations when the international gold price of wheat reaches and maintains for four months a level of 40 cents per bushel. If a gold price on the basis accepted by the conference was not then between 30 and 40 cents a bushel, it is estimated, on the basis of exchange on August 25th, the condition when most stable at approximately 30 cents a bushel before the importing nations agree to limit their wheat production.

Full details of the agreement signed with conclusion of the wheat conference has not been made public as the time of writing, but it is known that each nation will go ahead in order to regulate its wheat production on the basis of the quota which it has determined. In formulating its wheat plan will be in the hands of the individual governments. It seems that a certain amount of wheat will be shipped before the President of Canada will make public the method of export to be followed in 1934-35.

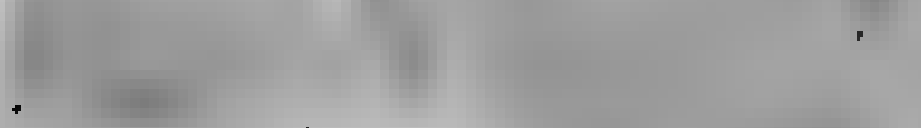
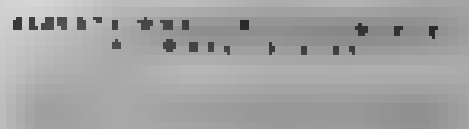
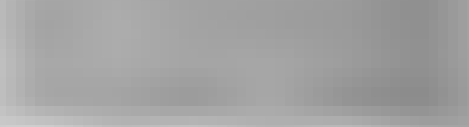
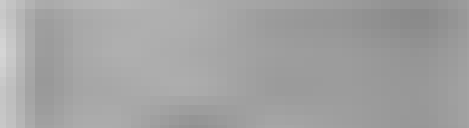
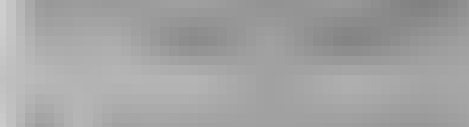
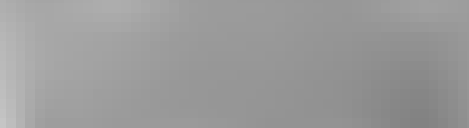
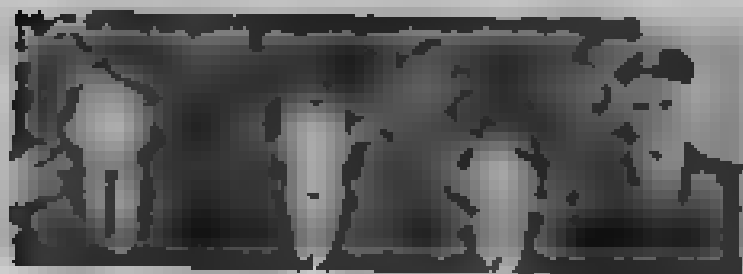
The price now behind the drawing up of the agreement and the allowance of quotas to exporting nations apparently for a period of another year of conflict and chaotic wheat marketing with exporting countries competing keenly for restricted markets. World wheat prices have been at a low level for such a long period of time, agriculture has been on the verge of bankruptcy.

Importers' Concerns

The agreement of the large European nations as well as the United States and Argentina in wheat importations when the world wheat price was adjusted to 40 cents a bushel and further and furthermore as to their territories as wheat production within the borders, one of the most hopeful results achieved by the conference. Apparently these wheat importing nations are equally as concerned with higher world prices for wheat as are the exporting nations.

Quota Figures

Henry Wallace, United States secretary of agriculture, has stated that the quotas for the big four wheat exporting nations are: Canada, 200,000,000; United States, 27,000,000; Argentina, 10,000,000; Australia, 15,000,000. up to July 1st, 1934. The agreement, he said, sets exports from Australia during the 1933-34 season 834,350 bushels; 1934-35 season 1,000,000 bushels and from Argentina at 284,000,000 bushels. In the 1933 exports 261,000 bushels less amount the quotas for these countries for 1934-35 will be increased accordingly. Export quotas for 1934-35 are based on Wallace said on three things: First, 15 per cent cut in average of the last countries; second, average yields; third, 15 per cent cut in average yields.



Interests of the United Farm Women

Some Aspects of the C. C. F. Mandate

The Government of Canada and the United Farm Women of Canada, 1935

Some Aspects

Westwick Farms,
Edmonton, Alberta

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It is the duty of the Government of Canada

Coming U.F.W. Conference

August 1934

Report (U.F.A.) Conference

August 1934

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LFA Journal Activation

Cheng, M. - 4. 4. 2014


1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 84

20 YEARS
Helping the Youth
of Western Canada

Liberty College

10442 MI 4 St. EDGEMONT, ALA.

■ 7 月 1 日



● **Answer:** (D) **Explanation:** The correct answer is (D) because the company is not a public company and the stock is not publicly traded. The company is a private company and the stock is not publicly traded. The company is a private company and the stock is not publicly traded.

1. **Identify the main idea** of the passage.

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26



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The Financial and Economic Government of Canada

THE CHART OF THE FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC GOVERNMENT OF CANADA, PREPARED BY THE FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC GOVERNMENT OF CANADA, AND PUBLISHED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA, 1933.



The chart is a comprehensive list of companies, organized into columns. The first column lists the names of the companies, and the subsequent columns provide financial data for each, such as assets, liabilities, and income. The companies are grouped into various industries, including manufacturing, mining, and transportation.

and million dollars in assets

Thirteen Divisions

The companies are grouped in thirteen divisions.

Pulp and Paper, Mining, Electrical Power, Oil and Gas

statements of the various firms for 1932, as given in the 1933 edition of the *Financial Post* "Survey of Corporate Securities," and in the case of insurance companies, in the Dominion Government's Report on Insurance Companies. It is worthy of note that these figures, large as they are, would have been still more imposing a few years ago, as they have been, in practically all

chart to the selection of representative companies under each heading.

Branch of World Investment Trust

Only one company has been included whose assets are listed as less than ten million dollars—Canadian Vickers. This firm is, of course, connected with the Vickers armament trust which has ramifications in almost every civilized (civilized) country, with enormous

one of the greatest of world industries. But as the scope of the chart has been limited to companies directly controlling Canadian natural resources, or doing business in Canada, only the assets of the Canadian branch of the Vickers concern are given.

Most Striking Features

A glance at the chart will show its most striking

ing firms to the directors. Twenty-three of the twenty-four such whose names appear in the centre column have

Financial and Economic Government of Canada

The chart is a comprehensive list of companies, organized into columns. The first column lists the names of the companies, and the subsequent columns provide financial data for each, such as assets, liabilities, and income. The companies are grouped into various industries, including manufacturing, mining, and transportation.

Manufacturing Companies

This section of the chart lists manufacturing companies. It includes details such as the company name, its assets, and its income. The companies are listed in alphabetical order within their respective industry groups.

Recent Constitutional Conventions

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part of our program—days which add into the new equal hours of the working day. A. Farnsworth was elected president, W. Wright vice-president and P. J. Osberry secretary. Directors are: Aubin McLeod, J. G. Miller, M. M. Rae, H. Paulson, E. P. Oppenheim and G. R. Sturmer; the sub-directors are W. A. Jones, A. Nisgaard, J. F. Cameron, J. Newdell, E. C. Palmer and G. H. Hedges.

Officers of the co-operative association were elected as follows: co-operative president, M. M. Rae; vice-president, A. Farnsworth; secretary and treasurer, G. R. Sturmer; J. F. Cameron, G. H. Hedges, J. C. Miller, M. M. Rae, J. F. Cameron and W. Wright.

-8-

WHEAT TO GRAINERS E.A.

By F. E. McFARLIN

At a meeting of the Husley & Grainers C.F.A. District Association held at Kesteven Lake on July 21st, J. D. Naylor of the Wheat Pool Publicity Department gave a very valuable talk correlating the objects of the Wheat Pool and the C.F.A., stressing the fact that to protect competitive order must give way to one of co-operation and security.

The other big item on the program was a debate. Broadland has been going on production of surplus products in Canada, the adjudication given by Max McAdams and Mr. Lacer of Cornwall Junction Local, the debating by Miss Halstead and Johnson Blair of Verlip. The judges, Mrs. A. F. Cameron, Mr. Christie and Mr. Ash gave their decision in favor of the affirmative. The debate was of a very high order and a credit to the young people.

-9-

HOW TALKED TO MEMBERS E.A.

Talking talked to Drumboiler C.F.A. District Association met at Big Valley recently with a guest speaker in introduction, L. M. Allen, the president gave a short talk on "The importance of applying to agricultural co-operation was a planned program was necessary in order to endow the Machine had ended to strengthen it, but had shorted, the working day of farmers, since co-operation did not give to the farmer. The D. Taylor predicted that a complete change in our social system would be forced by unemployment due to increased mechanization.

A resolution was raised asking that all C.F.A. candidates, both Provincial and Federal, be required to endorse the C.F.A. platform, another requested the Provincial Government to extend the relief given by the Tax Consolidation Act to those who would not be able to comply with the terms owing to drought conditions.

At the evening session N. V. Frazer, though gave a brief outline of the C.F.A. Program, explaining that the C.F.A. was not a new party but a federation of existing groups for the purpose of co-operating towards a common objective. The speaker of the night was the next speaker gave his interpretation of the Douglas System, by an interesting talk.

-10-

Efforts directed towards the removal of the six percent sales tax on machinery bought for cattle feed have been successful, the Department of National Revenue having announced recently that a future sales tax will be applied to machinery bought for this purpose.

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Money Funct in Canada

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of divd
and profit
in 1914

Money Funct in Canada

"Swine Plague"

Protection Against Diseases Which Affect
Swine, Cattle and Poultry

Serious losses of livestock which have occurred each season in Alberta from the disease commonly known as swine plague, but which affects cattle, swine and poultry with equally dire results, has led Dr. F. R. Talbot, Provincial Veterinarian, to prepare a short explanation of the disease and methods of protection against it. Dr. Talbot says:

Hemorrhagic Septicemia is the name applied to a disease existing in different parts of the Province, and affecting especially the cattle and swine. The disease is due to a micro-organism known as the bacillus *h. septicaemia*. When it affects cattle it is commonly termed Hemorrhagic Septicemia; its occurrence in swine is known as Swine Plague, and when it affects chickens it is called Fowl Cholera.

Symptoms in Cattle

In affected cattle, we find that the symptoms develop in from one to three days, following exposure to the organism. The first indication shown by the animal who has contracted Hemorrhagic Septicemia will be a high temperature and loss of appetite. If it affects the respiratory organs there will likely be swellings around the head, neck and in the vicinity of the chest. As a rule blood-stained discharges come from the nostrils, and invariably death takes place as the result of pneumonia. In other cases the disease may assume an intestinal type and, as the name indicates, affects the digestive organs.

Symptoms in Swine

In swine there is a high fever, the affected animal becomes weak, and there is a well-marked loss of appetite; red spots frequently develop on different parts of the body, usually under the abdomen, behind the ears and around the rump. There are usually signs of pneumonia, the animal having a short, dry cough. Many of these animals recover, but stay in an unthrifty condition, and it is most difficult to get them to gain flesh as they should.

Treatment

Owing to the large number of cattle and swine that are sent out from livestock centres during the early fall and winter of each year, the disease is distributed widely, and has an opportunity to spread, unless intelligently combatted; the loss especially in cattle is considerable. The only satisfactory preventive that we know of is the vaccination of animals with Hemorrhagic Septicemia vaccine. If possible, this should be done prior to the animals leaving the stock yards for feeding purposes. Should the disease develop in cattle on any farm, the suspected cases should be removed from the herd and kept isolated in separate yards. The remainder of the herd should be transferred, if possible, to other yards or feed lots until the one previously occupied has been thoroughly cleaned and properly disinfected. All the bedding and litter and the feed in the manger likely to have become contaminated by the affected animals should be removed and burned. If the disease has occurred in a stable, it should be swept clean, and the manger, floors and sides of the stalls and walls should be cleaned thoroughly and washed with a solution of boiling hot water and

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(Continued on opposite page)

lye. A few days later, if it is possible, the building should be disinfected with lye-wash and carbolic acid. The carcasses of the animals dying from this disease should be disposed of by either burning or burying.

Both cattle and swine can be protected against Hemorrhagic Septicemia by proper vaccination. We strongly advise the people of the Province—should they have an outbreak of this trouble on their premises—to secure the services of the nearest veterinary surgeon to vaccinate their animals. On account of the many serious mistakes that have occurred during the past few months in mistaken diagnosis—for instance, animals being vaccinated with blacking vaccine in the supposition that an outbreak of blacking had occurred when it happened to be Hemorrhagic Septicemia instead—many cattle were lost before the disease could be stopped. The veterinarian, by making a careful post-mortem examination, can generally determine whether the losses of the animals were due to Hemorrhagic Septicemia or not.

"The Danger of the Engineer"

Before the recent World Economic Conference broke up, a World Power Conference of engineers and technicians had been convened.

In the following satire "Yaffie" of The New Leader, London, England, forecasts the purpose of the two Conferences—the Economic Conference which sought to fix production and consumption into the strait jacket of the existing financial and economic system, and the World Power Conference whose purpose it was to increase mechanical wealth production and to reduce the need for human labor.

To adapt the article to North American readers, a few slight changes have been made from the original.

The success of the Economic Conference is generally threatened by the World Power Conference which opened at Copenhagen last week.

It is dangerous because it contains largely of engineers. By the very nature of their calling, engineers tend to pursue aims that are diametrically opposed to the aims of the Economic Conference, and (therefore) the true interests of society. Their natural aim is the increase and distribution of wealth.

The good men who represent us at the Economic Conference have far higher motives than distributing wealth and making wheels go round. They are concerned solely with currency and credit; with currency, in order to decide by what particular technique it shall remain short of requirements; with credit, to ensure that it shall be kept unrelated to the community's wealth, and out of the hands of the community.

A "Moral" Purpose

Their purpose is an entirely moral one: to maintain their people in virtuous poverty in spite of the efforts of the engineers and other wealth-creators.

This lofty purpose is threatened by the Power Conference. I read that the chief British contribution to the discussions will be a "summary of industrial power supply." That is ominous. It means that while the Economic Conference is deciding how poor we shall pretend to be, the Power Conference will be deciding how rich we really are.

Apart from moral issues, these technicians have a sort of argument. They

will say that economic science has not kept pace with the advance of technical science. And it is true that while mechanical power has been revolutionized since the war, all the financial and other devices by which our great statesmen propose to revive prosperity date from before the war. But the danger is that, having discovered how much they could do, the engineers will start asking what it is that is stopping them from doing it.

Now, if those engineers do investigate the money system, they will do so from the entire purely practical standpoint, the same disregard of moral issues, with which they investigate a short-circuit or a missing cylinder. And if they find that it is the money system that is holding up their industrial machine, they will regard the financier just as they regard a bit of grit in a feed-pipe. So far from regarding British grit and enterprise as twin virtues, they will say that the grit is spoiling the enterprise.

Another danger is this: We have so far managed to persuade the people that the origin of money is mysterious. We have persuaded them that although it is money that makes the wheels of industry go round, yet in some mysterious way it is only the turning of those wheels that brings money into existence.

Now, such an idea can be accepted by almost any kind of man but an engineer. You could not convince an engineer that a machine generates its own power unless it actually did; and if it did, you could not persuade him that that power cannot be analyzed, estimated or controlled.

For example, if a motor stops for lack of gasoline and the driver demands more gasoline, the correct reply, from the standpoint of sound economics, is, "It is only the running of the engine that creates the gasoline, therefore, you cannot have any more gasoline until the engine starts again." And the correct thing for the driver to do, if he is a loyal citizen, is to sit down on his running-board for the next few years and wait for the tide to turn.

But if you talked like that to an engineer, he would not even bother to argue. He would just push his way to the gasoline pump and help himself.

Will Apply Practical Test

It is, therefore, inevitable that as soon as these engineers discover that their industrial power is held up for lack of the motive power, money, they will find out what money is and where it comes from. They will apply the same purely practical test to it as they do to any other kind of fuel.

I don't say for certain that the engineers will say all this. I say they might. If they do, we shall be faced with a far more dangerous alignment of class antagonisms than the old one of producers vs. capitalists. We shall be faced with a revolt of technicians.

This is far worse. Instead of being the natural defence of the capitalists against the producers, they will have the money-tives masses behind them. You can always talk the producers out of demanding money, but you can't talk a technician out of being technical. And their revolt will be all the more dangerous because they won't think it is a revolt, but only common sense.

Therefore, I say the Power Conference must be stopped. The police must break it up as they do unemployed processions or gaspoder riots or any other attempts to undermine the basis of the social system.

Supreme Appreciation

"I want to thank the U.F.A. for the co-operation we have received from Central, also through Mr. Macklin," writes E. A. Tucker, of Murdoch, B.C., in a letter to Mr. Priestley. "Mr. Macklin has given unreservedly of his time in holding meetings throughout the block and campaigning in our interest. He has attended our conventions; has co-operated with us on all matters. He is a man of no small ability. There were 77 delegates (nomination convention) which at least must represent a membership of 770. I believe we can double that membership shortly. The movement is taking hold beyond my conception."

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(Continued from previous page)

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SEND FOR RECEIPT POSTPAID THREE pounds "Western Special" Mixed Leaf King Tobacco, or one pound "Western Special" Plus or Crown Cut Tobacco, Calgary Tobacco Company, Calgary, Alta.

GOOD LEAF TOBACCO, 1 LB. \$1.00; 25 lbs. \$2.25 postpaid, Joe Morrosh, Ashburnburg, Ont.

1 LB. VIRGINIA FINE CUT \$1.00. ONE LB. pipe tobacco, 25¢. 1 lb. Smoking Smiley (leaf) \$1.25. French Smiley papers, 2 for 10¢. Postpaid, British Tobacco Co., 234 2nd St. W., Saskatoon.

UPHOLSTERING

MAKING AND REMAKING CHAIRS— Sofas and chairs, also drapery windows in our business. Write our decorating department for suggestions. Thornton & Perkins, 1002 Jasper Ave., Edmonton. Opposite Corona Hotel.

WATCH REPAIRS

CO-OPERATE, DO AS OTHERS DO. Send me your watch work, charge reasonable, and work guaranteed to satisfy you. Mailing box on request. King Watchmaker, Delamont, Alberta. Member of Foot and U. F.A. "His work is satisfactory and charge reasonable." A. L. Smart, Manager, Royal Bank, Langdon, Alberta.



To **ALL U.F.A. MEMBERS** and **OTHERS INTERESTED**

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- 15 to 20% increase in mileage.
- 10 to 15% more engine power.
- 5 to 8 miles increase in top speed.
- Positive anti-knock performance.
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